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GOVERNOR HENDRICKS.

Some Great Democratic Truths.

Republican Promises and Democratic Performances Ably Contrasted.

The Real Solution of the Southern Question, Local Self-Government.

October 19.

[From the St. Louis Times.]

Notwithstanding the unravorable weather, the Democratic rally at Alton vesterday was a complete success. From 5,000 to 8,000 people were present, and the enthusiasm of the masses augurs well for the success of the Democracy in the Sucker State next month. The fact that Governor Hendricks would deliver an address was generally advertised, and the desire to see the next Vice-President was universal. Promptly at 2 o'clock, Judge Gambrill called the meet-ing to order and stated that Governor Hen- benefit of the officeholders, vote the Republican dricks and other distinguished citizens would address the crowd on the political ssues of the day. He spoke of Governor Hendricks's services to the country, and said in view of his great national character a formal introduction was unnecessary. Governor Hendricks advanced to the railing and | ministration, amounts too great to be computed;

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS'S SPEECH. great river, I thought the people here ought to have no difference of opinion on the Southern question. In this part of the country interest unites with honor and manhood in a desire to regiven control of the House of Representatives, store good government and fraternal feeling. He said he had found in this part of Illinois very litthe difference of opinion on this subject; the peo-ple carnestly desire a union of hearts and hands that will last for ever. It has been said that the De ocrats can not be safely trusted with the rights of the black man, but the facts do not establish any such proposition.

they were created by bad men, who wanted to make political capital out of them. A fact worthy of note is that in no Southern State ruled by Democracy are there any troubles. He cited Ar-kansas as an illustration. Five years ago it had,

peaceable government of Arkansas. At the remest of a delegate to the Constitutional Convenion, assembled after the State passed under the control of the Democracy, he forwarded a copy of the Constitution of the State of Indiana, and that Constitution, which nobody questions in its provisions for protecting the blacks, was to a considerable extent adopted and is now in force at the other end of the avenue in Washington in Arkansas. Under the rule of Clayton the condition of public affairs in Arkansas was simply Armed bands of negro railitia roamed over the State at will, and under the leadership of bad white men committed outrages that stung the whites to resentment; and riots, turbulence and bloodshed followed almost as a necessary

He asked if any Republican could tell him of a single negro killed for political reasons since it had passed into Democratic hands and adopted a Democratic form of government. Not a single instance of political violence had occurred since then, and to-day the State is one of the most peaceful and prosperous in the Union. [Cheers] A year ago Mississippi passed under the control of the Democracy. Prior to that time trouble sprang up occasionally, perhaps frequently, between whites and blacks, but since peace, quiet, order and fraternal feeling has existed, nd even the colored men of the State admit that they have the best government they have ever

NOT A NEGRO HAS BEEN KILLED in political troubles since that election. In all

southern States controlled by the Democracy the blacks and whites live as peaceably and fra-ternally as in Illinois. Now, why is this? Answer this question, and you have settled the Southern question. He said the Constitution guarantees every State the right to control its domestic affairs, and as long as that principle is recognized no trouble or internal dissensions exist, but when this principle is violated, as was done by the carpet-bag governments in the South, trouble, and perhaps bloodshed, follow. The Radicals were e first to deny or overthrow this principle of the Constitution, and the disorders that had occurred in the South were attributable to this violation. Under Democratic rule the Constitution is regarded as sacred, its provisions carried out, every man's rights respected, and peace and good order followed. Would the people of Elinois submit peacefully to such governments as were in-flicted upon the people of the South? [Cries of "No, no!"] They would not. Could a Governor be sent to you from Massachusetts and administer your laws without protest? Would you submit to having a Sheriff from across the river fastened upon you to have charge of your liberty and property? [Loud cries of "No!"] No, you would not. His first writ would be his death-warrant. [Cheers.] It is said that the Governor of Louisiana can His first writ would be his death.

not leave his office and go five squares in safety without being assaulted by white Democrats. That may be true; I don't knew. But night be-fore last he (Gov. Hendricks) left the State of Indiana in the middle of the night and felt no necessity for a guard. [cheers.] He apprehended no danger, and lelt just as secure as when in his home. In crossing the States of Indiana and Illinois, had he been threatened or assaulted he would have appealed to the authorities, Democrats or Republicans, and

WOULD HAVE BEEN PROTECTED.

"But," said he, in a most impressive manner, "my friends, the difference is simply this: I was elected Governor of Indiana by the votes of the wm. Pitt Kellogg never was [loud cheers], but was foisted into the office in oppo-sition to the will of the people. [Cheers, and cries of "That's so."] That is the difference. Louisiana and South Carolina are not allowed to have Democratic officers, and thete is no peace

or harmony in those States. Instead of sending armed bands of men send to those States the American principles of goverpment; restore to those people the right of local self-government and it will be as peaceable there as in Illinois. That is the Democratic principle, and if you like it come and vote with us; but if you wish to continue the rule of the prise will leap forward. The laborer will find corrupt Republican party and foster the doctrine employment. What is man without hope? But corrupt Republican party and foster the doctrine of everlasting hate vote the Republican ticket, and take the responsibility of the crimes of that party. He urged the people to build up the in-stitutions of our country according to the constitution and we will have no further internal the public planderers from their high places and dissentions, no strife or bloodshed in any State.

Governor Hendricks stopped speaking and re-fused to go on until order was restored. Some As he was reti one called out: "The platform is breaking were given for him and three more for Tilden.

'If it's breaking down," said Governor Hen-

LED FROM THE PATH OF VIRTUE and teach him the truth of that word "reform," and he will soon return to tee ways of right, and what is true of one young man is true of 40,000, 600 of people in this Centennial year. He asked if the people think there is need of reform in the administration of this Covernment [cries of ves]; —Germany proposes a further reducadministration of this Government [cries of yes]; in order to show the sad state of affairs he would

brated speech in the Belknap impeachmen, trial charging every department of the Government with corruption. "This was said," he continued, "under the most solemn circumstances that can exist in our form of Government—the impeachment of a Cabinet officer." He next read from Carl Schurz's speech in Cincinnati to the effect that every honest and patrious citizen wants a change in the affairs of this Government. wants a change in the affairs of this Government The Governor said he would not recite the evi dences of corruption, including impeachments, whi key rings, Custom House frauds; everywhere they touched the expenditure of public money is told the same sad story of corruption; and now the Democrats ask to be helped, not to place themselves in power, but to redeem the country from the despectation of sublice executions. He Tells the People of Illinois country from the deep stain of public corruption. He next said that when Mr. Lincoln went out of the office of President by that saddest occurrence in our history, there were employed in the va-rious departments to carry on the government 56,000 officers. In two years under Gen. Grant the number increased to 84,000; last year the number grew to 92,000, and the first of this year it was said to be 102,000. Perhaps there were not quite so many, but where the number is so large he could not particularize. Say there are only 100,000, think

WHAT AN ARMY IT IS;

that it now requires 100,000 men in a time of pro found peace to do that work which under Mr. Lincoln served the purpose in time of great civil troubles. Lincoln would not increase the number of officers, and when appealed to by a friend for a position said all the holes had pegs in them. But now when a man applies for office and says he has served the party faithfully, had spent his money for the Radical cause and had done big lying against the Democracy, the Administra-tion does not make Mr. Lincoln's reply, but it goes to work and bores another hole and puts him in it, and this has gone on until over 1 0,000 men Address Delivered at Alton, III., are supported by the people. These officeholders don't intend you shall win the battle. They are contributing from their salaries in the hope of making movey stronger than the will of the people Every unnecessary officeholder is a bur-den on the laboring classes. The lawyer pro-duces nothing, although he regards them as a necessary ornament to society, being one him-self. [Laughter.] There is nothing you can tax in the products of the lawyer, doctor or preacher, although they are useful to society The miners are required to go down into the bowels of the earth and get out the iron, which is put through the various processes of smutty-faced men, until it becomes a plow or steadboat, and

LABOR ADDS A VALUE to that article which becomes a subject of taxa. tion. The question of waether this country shall be burdened with an army of useless office-holders is one for the miner, farmer and laboring classes to decide, and he would leave it to them; ticket; but, if they want reform, come and join the Democrats. [Applause and cries of "We

He could ask if they wanted reform in the matthe expenditures had increased from year to year, and when had the Republicans attempted to reduce them or make any reforms? They never MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: As I approached this had, but the very first work of the Democrats and to-day we are living under an administration, the same administration that ruled the country before the Democratic successes cut an innual expense of \$30,000,006 less than previous years under Radical rule. The Governor showed that this was the work of a Democratic House, and that the party is entitled to the credit of it. He knew there were troubles in the South, but Holman and other Democrats took their places at the head of their committees in Congress they said these public expenditures

SHALL COME DOWN.

and they did. The first labor of the Democracy under Clayton, the worst government known in the Union; now it has one of

THE MOST PEACEABLE.

and they did. The Brist labor of the Democracy was to save the people \$30,00,00 anunally; this was their first year's work, and greater savings may be expected of them hereafter. This vast amount of \$30,000,00 is more money than a man at the same time: "The questions settled He had something to do, not much it is true, could count in a hundred years. It was a sav-in the formation of the present good, just and ing of \$105,000 for each Congressional District, and as there are four counties in this District, it is more than \$25,000 per year saved to your county. That is what Democracy has done. taxes. This is what Democracy has done in one session, and that in opposition to the Senate. which said this shall not be done. It means that there shall be less extravagance and more economy in the interest of the people. Had the Democracy had possession of both Houses of Congress, \$40,000,000 would have been saved, but after weeks of opposition some concessions had to be made to the Radical Senate.

"Let the people elect Tilden President, and give him a Democratic Senate, and he will save them \$10,000,000 per year, that will be left in the pockets of the people, to be used in the interests of commerce and trade, to revive it and restore good times, when the laborer can obtain work at good wages." Here the Governor was interrupted by a passing train, and he said, good humoredly, "Let's wait till that machine passhumoredly, 'Let's wait till that machine passes; it's a good deal like the Democratic party this year-it will go whether you want it or not. [Laughter.]

THE ENERGIES OF THE COUNTRY have been weakened by the extravagance of a corrupt Administration, but the Democratic docor had restored partial health and vitality, and

if not interrupted in its policy the Democracy will infuse such life into the commerce of the country as it has never known." He asked his hearers to decide between having the blood of the counry drained from it or having it restored to ealthful vitality. He said: "My friends, take your sides; if you favor extravagance and hard imes, vote the Republican ticket, but if you are n favor of that economy that will lighten the burlens of labor, come and vote with the Democrat-

He next alluded to the difference of opinion exsting between Morton and Schurz. Morton says Grant's Administration is the best and purest the country has ever had, while Schurz says it is the worst; yet they both go for Hayes. Which, he asked, would the people believe? If Schurz is right, then it is simply proposed to reform the existing evils by a change of men, but he wanted o know if that will bring reform. What does that \$30,000,000 saved signify? Not only renewed vitality in commercial circles, but it leaves a little more money at home; a less travagance and a few more con in every household. The Democrats comforts Democrats have shown the people that the Government can be carried on for that much less money, and does my one suppose the Republican party would have ever made this manifest? They have ruled the country for years, and had every opportuni hen proceeded to demonstrate the impractibility not to say impossibility, of Hayes reforming the existing evils, that Hayes depends upon the very officeholders who burden the people for his support. Does any one suppose Hayes can accomplish what Grant could not? Four years ago General Grant promised publicly to reform the civil service in every department. He believed General Grant was in earnest and meant it. General Grant is not a liar. He intended to fulfill his pledges; but the Mortons, Logans, Belknaps, Babcocks and Shepherds were stronger than Grant, and it is supposed that Hayes can lo what that iron man

GRANT FAILED TO ACCOMPLISH.

Hayes was three years in Congress, at a critical people and placed in the office by the will of the period in his country's history, and yet his voice people; wm. Pitt Kellogg never was [loud] was never raised in any public question. Governor Hendricks urged the necessity of an entire change in the Administration in order to accomplish the true reform that the depressed elect Tilden President, General Hardtimes will be driven out of every home and prosperity will return. [Applause.] Hereviewed tilden's services as a reformer and contrasted them with those of Hayes, who, he said, can glide through an office very well. He firmly believed Tilden will be elected. [Cheers.] And when he takes his seat hope will spring up and business enter that hope must be based on reasonable prospects and Governor Tilden's past career had shown that his work as President will be what his labor as Governor of New York has been. He had driven pursued them until the prison doors had closed On the Democratic banner, he said, is written in letters of light the word. "Reform," but some Republicans say it is humbug. He who even more than this will be do for the whole countries. At this juncture a part of the platform gave address with an earnest appeal to all who have way, creating some confusion and excitement. the good of the country at heart to vote for Til-

As he was retiring three spontaneous cheers

dricks, "clear it off—that is all that can be done." Turning to the audience, with a pleasant end of the said: "My friends, if they can't keep of the royal counter back here, we'll try and keep quiet and go on. [Cheers and cries of "that's right."]

He continued: The breaking down," said Governor Hendrick here, and crick of the counter to a sill gentie, and when introduced to ladies. Then he declares that "if she is acquitted, I am applied to every thing. It fell on his atisfied Brad will marry her." She did shoot his brother, but, bless you!

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He continued: The breaking down," said Governor Hendrick and the centennial: when introduced to ladies. Then he turned partly away, smiled freshly, and provide the counter to a smiling China- and duly forwarded. No payment has the continued of the counter of the counter to a smiling China- and duly forwarded. No payment has a strict the royal palaces. Ever since then, a provide the counter is still gentle, and the counter of the counter is still gentle, and the counter of the counter is still gentle, and the counter of the counter is still gentle, and the counter is still gentle, and the counter of the counter is still gentle, and the counter of the counter is still gentle, and the counter of the counter is still gentle, and the counter of the counter is still gentle, and the counter of the counter is still gentle, and the counter is still gentle, and the counter of the counter is still gentle, and the counter is still gentle, and the counter is He continued: The man who says reform is not one of the best words in our language loes not understand the bright words in our language loes not understand the bright words in our language loes not understand the bright words in our language loes and duly forwarded. No payment has lided shoot his brother, but, bless you! four times he heard it expressed by and duly forwarded. No payment has lided shoot his brother, but, bless you! four times he heard it expressed by men. In comparison the superlative ever been asked or offered. not understand the truth. Take a your, man but gave no sign of understanding her. rolled the under lip over like a new

tion of its silver currency by withdraw- cellar door, while his eyes stuck out open and looks right in and sees the boundless forgiveness, and some little large that nineteen of them filled a Governor Hendricks here read Mr. Hoar's cele-

"REBEL CLAIMS."

A Letter from Samuel J. Tilden.

He Declares Himself Unequivocally Opposed to the Payment of Any Claim to Any Disloyal Person, Arising from the Late War, Under Any Circum-

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 .- The following communication was received to-day by Mr. Hewitt, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and explains

TO HON. ABRAM S. HEWITT: SIR:-I have received your letter informing me that Republicans high in authority are publicly representing that the "South desire, not without hope," to obtain pay-ment for losses by the late War, and to have provisions made for the rebel debt and for losses of slaves." As the payment of such losses and claims was not deemed important enough to deserve the notice of either Convention at the time it was held, you also ask me to state my views in regard to their recognition by the Government. Though disposed myself to abide by the issue as comply with your request.

THE FOURTEETH AMENDMENT of the Constitution expressly provides as of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in sup-pressing the insurrection or rebellion, shall

not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of the insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for loss or emancipation of any slaves, but all such debts, obliga-tions and claims shall be held illegal and UNIVERSALLY AGREED TO.

This amendment has been repeatedly approved and agreed to by the Democratic State Conventions of the South. It was unanimously adopted as part of the plat-form of the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis on the 28th of June, and was declared by that platform to be "universally accepted as a final settlement of controversies that engendered the civil

MR. TILDEN'S POSITION. My own position on this subject had been previously declared on many occasions and articularly in my first annual message, Jan. 1875. In that document I stated that the Southern people are "bound by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Constitutional Amendments; that they had joined with National Conventions in the nomination of candidates and in the declaration of the principles and purposes which form an authentic acceptance of the results of the war, as embodied in the last three amendments to the organic law of the Federal Union, and that they had by the suffrages of all their voters at the last national election completed the proof that now they only seek common rights of American local at the same time: "The questions settled by the war are never to be reopened; the to see."

The questions settled true, and the sight is worth a pilgrimage from inheriting Orson's money. Most to see.

The questions settled true, and the sight is worth a pilgrimage from inheriting Orson's money. Most and all the other monarchs of the world to see. adoption of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution closed one great era in our politics. is more money saved to Indiana than her entire It marked the struggles that grew out of that system. These have been accepted in good faith by all political organizations and the people of all sections. They close the chapter; they are and must be final. All parties hereafter must accept and stand future, and not upon those of the settled and final past." Should I be elected Pres ident, the provisions of the Fourteent Amendment will, so far as depends on me, b MAINTAINED, EXECUTED AND ENFORCED in perfect and absolute good faith. No rebel the loss or emancipation of any slave will be allowed. No claim for any loss or damage incurred by disloyal persons arising from the late war, whether covered by the Fourevery bill providing for the assumption or payment of any such debts, losses, damages, claims, or for the refunding of any such tax. The danger to the National claims of persons residing in the Southern States, or having property in those States, who were, or pretended to be, or who for the sake of aiding their claims, now pretend to have been, loyal to the Government of the Union. Such claims, even of loval persons, where they are from acts caused by the operation of the war, have been disowned by the public law of civilized nations, condemned by the adjudication of the Supreme Court of the United States, and only find any status by the force of the specific legislation of Congress. These claims have become stale and one often tainted in whole or in part by claim agents, by speculators or lobbyists, who have no equity against the tax-payers or the public. They should, in all cases, be scrutinized with jeal-

> THE CALAMITIES TO INDIVIDUALS which were inflicted by the late war are for the most part irreparable. The Government can not recall to life the thousands of our youths who went to untimely graves, taxation hitherto borne or of debts incurred to sustain the Government which are yet to be paid. It can not apportion among our citizens damages or losses incident to military operation or resulting in every variety of form from its measures for maintaining its own existence. It has no safe general

BYGONES BE BYGONES, to turn from the dead past to a new and better future, and on that basis assure peace, reconciliation and fraternity between all sections, classes and races of our people, to the end that all the springs of our productive industries may be quickened and new prosperity created in which the evils of the past shall be forgotten.

Very respectfully yours. SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Testing the Effect.

man who came into town the other day | Courier-Journal. to attend a conference and was obliged This happened at the Centennial:

when introduced to ladies. Then he stout goarse American woman lean. like a fifer's; that was surprise. Fi- house upside down.

nally, he threw his head back, opened wide his throttle, gazed long and intently down his throat, then slammed his jaws together with a crack that woke a baby in the next room .- Fitchburg (Mass.) Sentinel.

The Champion Snake Story.

The Concordia (Kas.) Enterprise of the 20th has the following: On Saturday last we were asked by Mr. Jonathan Fulford if we had "heard about the snakes." We hadn't, and he proceeded to tell us a story that we at first thought incredible, but which we were at last fain to believe and which we now know to be true, having seen the horrid sight, and can vouch with sworn affidavit if necessary, as can others who may have visited the scene within the past two weeks, as to the truth of what we have to relate.

On the 2d inst., toward evening, a young son of Mr. A. Thompson, who lives about eight and a half miles from town southward, was passing over a hill on the farm of Mr. Gibbs Myers, a neighbor, in quest of his father's cattle, when he accidentally stepped into a made up already, I have no hesitation to small hole, and drawing his leg out quickly, drew with it several serpents. The sight frightened the lad, and he ran home with all speed and reported follows: "The validity of the public debt his experience. He soon returned, however, with another lad, and found that the hill-top was the home of a community of crawling reptiles, and before they left the spot they had dispatched

forty-six. Day after day this work went on, un-til last Sunday the dead snakes were picked up and counted and placed in a pile near the mouth of the den. The number of 1,776 was counted! and still the work of killing goes on from day to day. We went to the place on Mon-day accompanied by L. H. Smyth, and the astounding sight of near 2,000 snakes in one pile met our gaze, with live ones still in apparently undimin-ished numbers upon the hill. We killed 15 in as many minutes and had enough, while two little lads were all the time at work. And the work of killing has been going on ever since, until now we hear that about 3,000 have been dispatched, and there are hundreds, per-

haps thousands, left! The snakes are of the species called the blue-racer, with a sprinkling of adders, and vary in size from the thickness of a man's finger to that of his wrist, and in length from a foot to four or five feet. They run with remarkable speed, and at first were cowardly, endeavoring to escape and not much disposed to show fight. They are now, to share with us and to maintain the however, becoming vicious, and show fight, and at times get startlingly ag-

Now what is to be done? A work of extermination should be set about and carried to completion. A blast has been suggested; but something should be done to rid the neighborhood of such an ugly mass of possibly venomous reptiles. Let a plan be devised, a time set, upon them and henceforth our politics are and a snake-killing "bee" organized to to turn upon questions of the present and see what may be hidden in the gloomy depths of that horrid hill.

Stricken at the Wheel. Mr. Levi Best, of Germantown, pilot debt will be assumed or paid. No claim for of the steamer New Champion, of Black & Donohue's Catskill Line, was stricken with apoplexy at his post on the up trip on Saturday night and died a few hours teenth Amendment or not, will be recog- after. At 2 o'clock the steamer had nized or paid. The cotton tax will not be reached Esopus light, below Rhinebeck, refunded. I shall deem it my duty to veto Mr. Best being at the time at the wheel. His son, Truman Best, second pilot, was asleep in his room next the pilothouse and heard his father ring to slow Treasury is not from the claims of persons the boat. Thinking that something was who aided the rebellion, but from wrong he got up and stepped into the pilot-house, and as the night was perfectly clear and no obstructions in the way, he asked his father what was the matter. "We have had a heavy fog," said the old gentleman, "and I don't know where we are." His son attempted to tell him that all was right and asked his father to sit down, and after some persuasion Mr. Best stepped back and his son took the boat in charge. Soon after the boat reached Catskill Mr. with fraud. They are nearly always owned Best died. Mr. Best was about 65 years of age, and had been a boatman all his life-time, and for the past twenty-five kill .- Hudson Republican, Oct. 16.

A Singular Case of Lockjaw.

Two weeks ago Mr. Robert Hamsley, a wagon-maker, while at work in his their relatives or friends. It can not read-just between individuals the burdens of teenth and Fifteenth, cut off a part of band now." Cettie and Tirzah, be-unmistakably red. His eyes are small, insisted that it should be done, and the (Mrs. Gerrit) won't appreciate in you." (Ind.) Sentinel. physician complied with the request, placing the dismembered piece careful- wouldn't marry Brad "at once," bely in its proper position, and then bind | cause justice is justice in New Jersey, ing the finger firmly with a bandage. and she warns them all that "if the The process of healing at once began, whole family should get on their knees and, contrary to the theory of the doctor, the dismembered parts grew rapidly together. But on Saturday last, a "could walk up to the scaffold happy, week, the finger suddenly became very knowing 'twas because Orson loved me, painful, and Mr. Hamsley was seized and I was his." with lockjaw. For nine days he. has been prostrate and suffering the most fall him," was Irene's heartfelt out-excruciating tortures, relieved only by burst. But somehow old Mr. Vansant derly gentleman maneuver a new set occasional spasms, in which he is un-of talse teeth, particularly when he's conscions. Last night he was in a very suit Brad, who pathetically writes from alone with a mirror, and thinks himself critical condition, and his death was a hotel that "Vansant's people have unobserved. Take for instance the expected at any moment.-Louisville soured on me, and turned me off."

to wait three hours at the hotel before -When Prince Albert died, an edito- seriously of it except to belp her case," it commenced. First, he walked up to rial in the London Telegraph so grati- and "money is at the bottom of all this the glass and smiled at himself very, fied the Queen that she ordered a copy business "-which we suspect to be a

"Take off yer hat," was the next abrupt sleigh-dasher. That's how he would -It takes more grace and Christian Why, she hasn't got any harm in her; command. "Madam," said a German, look when he delivered an opinion. charity than can be crowded into one she's got a kind heart and a most boun-Then he stretched the upper lip up like human heart, to enable a woman to teous soul, and, if I were at liberty, a horse reaching after hay; that was forgive a man who calls at 10 o'clock in and in Brad's place, I should not hesi--Germany proposes a further reduc-

A Fascinating Husband-Killer.

It would be difficult for novelist or playwright to invent a queerer condiion of social, or rather domestic, relations than is exhibited in a trial for murder concluded, yesterday, in the capital of New Jersey. Hamlet re-proaches his mother the queen that she has been so naughty

As kill a king and marry with his brother; but here in our modern day a queen (of another spell) kills, not a king, but a divorce-lawyer, and straightway one brother wants to marry her, another says he would in a minute if he were not married already, and both his sis-ters spend all their time cheering the poor creature up. Never was there a more captivating widow, apparently, than this Mrs. Irene House, who doesn't propose to go the length of King Hamlet's relict and "marry with his brother"-at least not until she has been acquitted. The story of the crime, or rather of

the event-for all parties regard it in quite too jaunty a manner to make so tragic a word as crime seem appropriate—is extremely simple. Orson A. House was a sharp, unprincipled fellow, who had made a good deal of money in procuring divorces without publicity. He performed that service for a lovely young woman named Irene Anderson, and about two years after, when his wife died, he married her. It is mysteriously said that in the interim she helped on House's business, by furnishing wives desirous of divorce personal evi-dence to the infidelity of the husbands. Mrs. House, who had married at 16 and is now only 32, brought a son to her new home toward whom her new husband never felt kindly. Being a badtempered brute, he used to beat and kick his wife when they quarreled, which they did frequently. One of these occasions occurred last June. According to the testimony given at the trial by her sister and his sister, House swore he'd whip his wife to death, used considerable violent and profane language, knocked or pushed her down, and kicked her. His old blind father fainted ran up-stairs, got a revolver, and shot him through the head; such was the end of House. Immediately she was struck with affectionate remorse, and

Bradford W. House, the departed's her own history and Orson's and draw I tin. moral lessens, for she had "made a covenant with God," she said, "to undo more than Orson dope against him." for she had "not only the milltoo, and to quit drinking.

One thing was certain, Mrs. Irene and pray," it wouldn't help her any. But it was sweet to know that she

"Dear Brad, I hope no evil will be-The talk of marriage was "all gamconfidence in themselves; but we fancy bushel basket.

that Mrs. Irene, whom the jury, yesterday afternoon, found "not guilty," won't be likely to invest in the House family that money which Brad sees "at the bottom of all this business."— Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

An Old Man's Weary Chase.

The case of the State vs. James Mc-Geehee, alias James Collins, alias J: H. Hancock, was up before the County Court last Friday. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to twelve

months in the chain gang.
The facts are briefly these: Collins went from Georgia out to Cherokee County, Ala., and stopped with an old man there who had a young wife and three children. Collins remained there eight months, during which time an at-tachment sprang up between the wife and Collins.

They eloped, took the old man's money, and left him the three children to support. Collins went to Mississippi, married the woman, and wandered from place to place under various names, and finally settled in Clayton, three or four miles from Jonesboro'. The old man went in pursuit of the fugitives. He had nothing to guide him but the photograph of Collins. For two long, weary years he went on horseback from place to place, now and then getting some faint trace of them. He finally traced them to Georgia, and he traveled from town to town showing Collins's picture, but could hear nothing of his whereabouts. Last week, wearied, tired, worn out, and exhausted, for he is now over 60 years old, he showed Collins's picture in Jonesboro', and found that he lived near this place.

He had Collins arrested, sent the woman to see her children, and prosecuted Collins with the above result. On the trial the old man, with tears in his eyes, said he might live with Mary yet. -Jonesboro' (Ga.) News.

What Solomon Wanted.

Even the best Sunday-school scholars sometimes are so interested in earthly things that the spiritual meaning of away, her boy came in to remonstrate, their lessons escapes them. There was he flung the boy down, and the woman Miss Slumm's smartest boy. They were studying the history of Solomon, and Miss Slumm wanted to show that, in spite of all his splendor and wisdom, struck with affectionate remorse, and wanted to die. She was bailed out instead, and has been living at the home of her father, a rich farmer of Trenton, Solomon had more wisdom and knowledge than any one else in the world; brother, left his quiet railroad station was far richer than any other king; he in Kansas and hastened East, breathing | built the most magnificent temple that out threatenings and slaughter, bent on was ever seen; he lived in a gorgeous The above statement is absolutely prosecution, but more particularly bent palace; he had fine clothes, and horses on preventing his wicked sister-in-law and chariots, and thousands of servants, persons under such circumstances looked upon him with admiration and would have avoided the enemy; but envy. And yet he was not perfectly Brad House—they all call him Brad— happy. He needed but one thing to faced her. He put up with Mr. Van-sant, Mrs. House's father; for, as Ger-licity, and what do you think it was, rit, another brother, remarks, they william?" William paused for a mo-"seemed to fall right to each other." ment, and then suddenly exclaimed: In a few days he was crazy to marry "I know!" Miss Slumm said: "And the widow; "they were mighty sweet what was it?" "Why, he wanted to on each other," says Brother Gerrit, learn to whistle on his fingers." Then who gave some interesting family cor- William all at once went down to the respondence to the New York World foot of the class. He had been putting reporter to print. There were two let- in his spare time during the preceding ters from Irene. That fascinating week practising that musical accom-creature had about concluded an engagement with Brad to travel together certainly must have had yearnings in and lecture. She proposed to write the same direction .- Philadelphia Bul-

Death of an Indian Chief Aged 107.

The old Indian Chief "White Loon" ions to save from their blindness, but died at Roaneke, near this city, a day my husband's peace hereafter as well or two since, at the advanced age of as my own soul to redeem." A woman 107 years. "White Loon" was a relic who had taken all this on her hands -and about the last one in this part of was all but irrisistible to Brother Brad, the country-of the Miami tribe of Inand he was ready to become a minister dians, which was formerly so powerful if she would only write the sermons. in this section. He was born at the She wanted Gerrit to study theology, place where Peru is at present situated, in 1769, when the famous chief Richard-But as to Brad's matrimonial propo- ville, the Shawnee, was in command, sition-well, she liked Brad's way of "White Loon" retained his faculties in settling; "the very impudence of it, so a wonderful degree until a few months like my Orson's, takes my heart as if since. His sight and hearing were he was controlling me yet." Still, somewhat impaired, but his memory Brother Gerrit, "don't you really think was not at all affected, and he could it would be wicked for me to think of distinctly remember events which ocmarrying another of your brothers un- curred 95 years ago. He recollected der the circumstances, and so soon?" Tecumseh distinctly, and described the years had run continuously from Cats- A natural query; and she really was sor- building of old Fort Wayne frequently. ry for Brad. "I fear," says she, "it may He understood no other tongue than be wicked to allow Brad to see so much the Miami, and never referred to our of me. He came here intending, if I de- city save as Kekionga. A year ago served it, to try and get me to say some- "White Loon" was thus described in thing to get me hung, and has got him- the Sentinel: "He is tall and straight self in love with me instead-poor fel- as an arrow, his hair and beard are his left forefinger with an ax. He pick- reaved sisters, were also very anxious keen and piercing, and he has the high ed up the piece and went with it as Brad and Irene should make a match, cheek benes, flat forehead and facial quick as possible to a physician to have and she writes to Gerrit: "I thank all traits so unmistakably characteristic of it bound again to its severed member. for their proof of love and confidence if the aborigines." His place of residence The doctor told him it was useless to it really is as you say your heartfelt for many years has been on the "Reperform such an operation; that the wish that you also would marry me, and serve," 16 miles west of this city, in finger would never heal. But Hamsley have no fear; it is a flattery I fear Kate Lafayette Township .- Fort Wayne

The Use of Adjectives.

A gentleman who circulates considerable in society took it in his head to remark the adjectives employed by the persons-outside, of course, of his famly-with whom he came in contact, For a month he quietly noted, and a few months since he made up his report. The favorite adjective among all classes he found to be "great," which he heard pronounced within the time aforesaid 167 times. "Awful" and 'splendid" ranked second and third respectively, the former being repeated 152 and the latter 151 times; "fearful" mon," he vows; "she never thought followed 150 times, and "frightful" 140 times. "Fine" he heard 138 times; 'grand" 134, "pretty" 134, and "beautiful" 133. Among the ladies he found times, the comparative 143, and the

-Iowa exhibits at the Centennial